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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/310,073	05/10/1999	GARY R. ACKARET	10980623-1	8322

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EXAMINER

PAULA, CESAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2004

16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/310,073

Applicant(s)

ACKARET, GARY R.

Examiner

CESAR B PAULA

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9-18 and 20-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7-8, and 19 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 12/10/2003.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 21-23 have been added. Claims 1-23 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 11, 18, and 21-23 are independent claims.

Drawings

3. The drawings filed on 5/10/99 have been approved by the draftsman.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-6, 10-18, and 20 remain, and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al, hereinafter Laursen (Pat.# 6,065,120, 5/16/00, filed 12/2/97, as disclosed in the action mailed on 3/13/02), in view of in view of HP Jetsend Technology Making Device-To-Device Communication Simple, hereinafter Jetsend, <http://web.archive.org/web/19980124223300/www.jetsend.com/Backgrnder.html> (p.1-6, 1/24/98), further in view of view of Wu et al. hereinafter Wu (Pat. # 6,243,711, 6/5/2001, filed on 3/6/1998).

Regarding independent claim 1, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms located on the Internet server, via an HDML microbrowser (col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). The forms are transmitted using an Internet protocol, such as HTTP.

Moreover, Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *a web server having forms printing solution*. Jetsend teaches using a computer or device for sending documents, pictures, etc, to a printer over the Internet with a jetsend--surface-interaction protocol capable printer (p.1, lines 12-29, and p.2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Jetsend, because Jetsend teaches above the intelligent negotiation of information, from devices, without user intervention, thus enabling seamless transmission across computer networks.

Furthermore, Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *supporting version controlled forms generation, a request initiating client machine comprising a personal digital assistant*. Wu teaches the creating, displaying(rendering), transferring, of a database form(s), such as the form "Sales Forecast Report" (fig.13), which are controlled by a form version—"VitaScript"-- in a PDA (col. 4, lines 42-67, col.15, lines 10-33, 42-col.16, line 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Wu, because Laursen teaches above the display of web pages in small-sized, mobile devices, and pda is both mobile, and small in size, and Wu teaches the quick transmission of compact form data to various clients on a network (col.3, lines 1-67), thereby providing the advantage of quickly transmitting the forms across the network.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms located on the Internet server, via an HDML microbrowser (col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *an administrative tool set*. Wu teaches administrative options for creating, displaying(rendering), transferring, etc., of a form(s), which are controlled by a form version—"VitaScript"-- in a PDA (col.15,lines 10-col.16, line 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Wu, because this would permit production of forms for display, and quick processing, and use on PDA or small-sized devices as taught by Wu (col.3, lines 1-67).

Claims 3, 5 are directed towards a computer system for implementing the apparatus found in claims 2, and 1 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Laursen discloses a browser capable of the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms, containing JAVA components (col. 14, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms located on the Internet server, via an HDML microbrowser (col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *a jetsend capable hard copy output device*. Jetsend teaches the printing of a document using jetsend protocol, and assigning an address to a receiving device (p.1,lines 12-29, and p.2). It would have

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been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Jetsend, because Jetsend teaches above the intelligent negotiation of information without user intervention, thus enabling seamless transmission across computer networks.

Claim 10 is directed towards a computer system for implementing the apparatus found in claim 6, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Claims 11-17 are directed towards a computer program product on a computer-readable medium for storing the apparatus found in claims 1-2, 1, 1, 6, 6, and 1 respectively and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 18 is directed towards a method for implementing the apparatus found in claim 1, and is similarly rejected.

Claim 20 is directed towards a method for implementing the apparatus found in claim 6, and is similarly rejected.

With respect to independent claim 21, limitations: *A printing apparatus, comprising: ...a web server...a request initiating client machine....an output device....for receiving forms transmitted from the web server and rendering user-perceptible forms* are directed to similar limitations found in claim 1, and therefore are similarly rejected.

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Moreover, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms, via an HDML microbrowser (col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *an administrative tool set*. Wu teaches administrative options for creating, displaying(rendering), transferring, etc., of a form(s), such as the form “Sales Forecast Report”(fig.13) located on the Internet server, which are controlled by a form version—“VitaScript”-- in a PDA (col. 4, lines 42-67, col.15,lines 10-col.16, line 30). The report or form(s) is made up of descriptive words, such as “Sales Forecast Report”, which are separated by spaces. The form is retrieved from a database server (col.11, lines 20-33), which stores the form(s)—stored *state of the respective user-perceptible forms*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Wu, because this would permit production of forms for display, and quick processing, and use on PDA or small-sized devices as taught by Wu (col.3, lines 1-67).

Claim 22 is directed towards a forms storage, for substantially implementing the printing apparatus found in claim 1, and is similarly rejected. Claim 1 does not contain the following limitations: *a server including a memory, a database defined in the memory and transmitting forms across a network interconnected with the server*. However, Laursen teaches the storage and accessing of HDML forms from a server—*database*--over the Internet (col.15, lines 14-52).

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6. Claim 9 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen, in view of Jetsend, further in view of Wu, and further in view of Paltenghe et al, hereinafter Paltenghe (Pat. # 6,421,729 B1, 7/16/02, filed on 4/14/99).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 1, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms located on the Internet server, via an HDML microbrowser (col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *a cookie set used to inform the web server where to send a user identified form*. Paltenghe teaches the use of cookies to inform server about documents desired by users (c.2,L.35-c.3,L.50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, Jetsend, Wu, and Paltenghe, because this would provide users with a more personalized browsing experience, and allow the user to access information desired without having to specify the type of information desired every single time a website is accessed as taught by Paltenghe above.

7. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen, in view of Jetsend, further in view of Wu, and further in view of Danknick et al, hereinafter Danknick (Pat. # 6,021,429 B1, 2/1/2000, filed on 11/18/1996).

Regarding independent claim 23, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms received from, and located on the Internet server, via an HDML microbrowser

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(col. 6, lines 7-27, col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). The forms are transmitted using an Internet protocol, such as HTTP.

Moreover, Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *a personal digital assistant*. Wu teaches the displaying (rendering), transferring, of a database form(s), such as the form “Sales Forecast Report” (fig.13), using a PDA (col.15,lines 10-33, 64-67).

Moreover, Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *selecting a form to be printed from a selection of forms stored on the server and a control interface for rendering user-perceptible forms*. Jetsend teaches using a computer or device for sending, and printing documents, pictures, etc, to a printer over the Internet with a jetsend--surface-interaction protocol capable printer (p.1,lines 12-29, and p.2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Jetsend, because Jetsend teaches above the intelligent negotiation of information, from devices, without user intervention, thus enabling seamless transmission across computer networks.

Moreover, Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *selecting a web address of an output device for printing the selected form server*. Danknick teaches the use of addresses, and urls—*information exchange protocol-- for accessing peripheral devices, such as printers-- web address of an output device*—from a computer (col. 3, lines 50-64, col.10, lines 10-44, and p.2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, Jetsend, and Danknick, because Danknick teaches above the conversion of peripheral addresses to a displayable format, which provides the benefit of a user to select a desired peripheral device.

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Furthermore, Laursen discloses the accessing, displaying (rendering) of HTML forms located on the Internet server, via an HDML microbrowser (col. 6, lines 7-27, col. 15, lines 1-52, and fig.6-10). The forms have textual content, such as "First Last Work" (fig.8) separated by spaces. The displayed form in the HDML browser contains the same content as the HTML form saved in the server—*substantially similar to a state of the rendered form when resident within the server*. Laursen fails to explicitly disclose *printing the rendered form at the output device*. Jetsend teaches the printing or rendering of information on a printer from a device, such as a pc (page 1, lines 22-page 2, line 36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Laursen, and Jetsend, because Jetsend teaches above the intelligent negotiation of information, from devices, without user intervention, thus enabling seamless transmission across computer networks (page 1, line 12-page2, line 10).

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 7-8, and 19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 12/10/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant submits that Wu does not teach the transmission of forms (page

8,L.15-28). The examiner disagrees, because Wu teaches the sending and receiving forms displayed on a screen to and from users (col.15, lines 23-67, and fig.13). A form is completed by a user, and sent or submitted or transmitted to a second user. Therefore, Wu teaches the transmission of data limitation, not away from it.

Claims 2-6, 10, and 12-17 are rejected at least based on the rationale stated above concerning claim 1.

Claims 7-8 have been objected to as indicated above.

The applicant is directed towards the rejection of claims 21-23 above in view of the applied prior art.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (703) 306-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

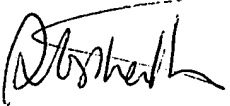
Director United States Patent and Trademark Office

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

- (703) 703-872-9306, (for all Formal communications intended for entry)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).


STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

CBP

3/4/04